

GROMOVA, Ye. A.

"Electrophysiological Analysis of the Functional State of Certain Branches
of the Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems in Experimental Tetanus Intoxication
p. 61

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

(The Problem of Reactivity in Pathology)

GROMOVA, Ye. A.

"The Nervous System and Health," State Publ. House for Medical Lit., Moscow, 1955

This book contains a study of the importance of the nervous system in the general condition of the human organism, its resistance to disease and normal development. The author gives practical advice on prophylaxis based on a well balanced nervous system.

D 390657

GROMOVA, Ye.A.

Electrophysiological analysis of the pathogenesis of experimental tetanus in animals. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1:61-68
Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AN SSSR.
(TETANUS, exper.
electrophysiol. aspects (Rus))

GROMOVA, Ye. A.; ROMANKOVA, T. A.; TRACHENKO, K. N. (Moskva)

O roli retikulyarnoy formatsii stvola mozga v patogeneze eksperimental'nogo stolbnyaka

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation,
Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

GROMOVA, Ye. A. Doc Biol Sci -- "Electrophysiological analysis of the mechanisms of disease and ~~recovery in~~ experimental tetanus." Mos, 1966. (Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, 1-61, 136)

-00-

GROMOVA, Ye.A.; TKACHENKO, K.N.

Change in higher nervous activity of white rats in tetanic intoxication. Zhur.vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.2:370-375 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratory of Infectious Pathology, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow,
(TETANUS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

GROMOVA, Y_o.A.

Experimental basis of pathogenetic therapy for tetanus. Vest. AN SSSR 16 no.5:46-56 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(TETANUS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(CHLORPROMAZINE)

GROMOVA, Ye.A.; TKACHENKO, K.N.; ROMANOVA, G.A.

Experimental data on the treatment of tetanus with aninazine.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.12:38-43 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.Ya.Alymov) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR,
V.V.Parinym. (CHLORPROMAZINE) (TETANUS)

GROMOVA, Ye.A.

Changes in the electroencephalogram of rabbits in experimental tetanus intoxication. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR no.1:55-62 '58 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz otdela obshchey patologii (zav. - akademik A.D.Speranskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskey fiziologii AMN SSSR.

BILIBIN, A.F.; LOBAN, K.M.; ALYMOV, A.Ya.; GROMOVA, Ye.A.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, G.N.

Means of expedient tetanus treatment. Nauch. inform. Otd.
nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no. 1:6-8⁷161 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

★

FEDOROV, B.M.; GROMOVA, Ye.A.; TKACHENKO, K.K.; PODREZOVA, E.A.

Changes in the electric activity of the brain in experimental myocardial infarct and disorders of the cardiac rhythm. Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR 6:113-115 '62 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya infektsionnoy patologii (zav. - klen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A. Ya. Alymov) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

GRIGOROVA, Yelena Anatol'yevna, doktor biol. nauk; SOBOLEVO, Yu.I.,
red.

[Electrical phenomena in the body] Elektricheskie yavle-
niia v organizme. Moskva, Znanie, 1964. 30 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

GROMOVA, Ye.A.; TKACHENKO, K.N.; PROVODINA, V.N.

Functional characteristics of the hypothalamus. Trudy Inst.norm.
i pat.fiziol. AMN SSSR 7:37-38 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laborator'nyy fiziologicheskoy analiza neyrotropnykh
endogennykh veshchestv (zav. doktor biolog. nauk Ye.A.Gromova)
Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.

GRIGOROVA, Ye.P.; SKUBATOVA, S.A.

Physiological analysis of the serotonin effect on the motor
function of man. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. 30 no.1:103-107
Ja-F '65. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

GRONOVA, Ye.A.; TRACHENKO, K.N.; PROVODINA, V.N.

Characteristics of the functional connections of various regions
of the hypothalamus in rabbits. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.6:768-775
Je 1965. (MIRA 18:6)

1. laboratoriya fiziologicheskogo analiza endogennykh neyrotropnykh
veshchestv Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AN
SSSR, Moskva.

GRIGOROVA, Ye.A.; FEDOROV, B.M.; TKACHENKO, K.N.; IGUREZKOVA, N.A.; FIDAT' DINA, T.A.

Correlation between disorders of the cardiac activity and functional changes in the brain in experimental diphtheria intoxication. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.5:31-35

S-0 1/4.

(MHA 18:12)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted February 16, 1963.

GROMOVA, Ye.A.

Experimental tetanus as a model for neuropharmacological studies.
Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:115-118 Ja-F '66.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskogo analiza endogennykh neurotrans-
nykh veshchestv (zav. - doktor biol. nauk Ye.A.Gromova) Instituta
normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted
October 8, 1963.

GROMOVA, Ye.A.; TKACHENKO, K.N.

Effect of serotonin on the functional state of the hypothalamus.
Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:717-720 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
Submitted January 7, 1965.

L 28044-66

ACC NR: AP6018180

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/006/0768/0775

AUTHOR: Gromova, Ye. A.; Tkachenko, K. N.; Provodina, V. N.

ORG: Laboratory of Physiological Analysis of Endogenous Neurotropic Substance,
Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratoriya

fiziologicheskogo analiza endogennykh neyrotropnykh veshchestv Instituta
normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of functional connections of various regions of the
hypothalamus¹ of the rabbit

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskii zhurnal, v. 51, no. 6, 1965, 768-775

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, brain, EEG, cerebral cortex, electrophysiology, biologic
respiration, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: Irritation of various regions of the hypothalamus of
rabbits by means of an electric current produced simultaneous
changes in the EEG of the cerebral cortex, the frequency of res-
piration, and the frequency of cardiac contractions. The thresh-
olds of irritation which produced changes in the EEG of the ce-
rebral cortex were always lower than those which affected respi-
ration and the cardiac activity. External sound and tactile
stimuli had an activating effect on both the hypothalamus and the
cerebral cortex, as indicated by the electrical potentials recor-
ded from these parts of the brain. The data obtained indicated
that regulation of the cardiac activity by the hypothalamus is
affected by the functional state of the cerebral cortex.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

Card 1/1, SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

USSR/Medicine - Blood Transfusion
Medicine - Bones, Marrow

Nov 48

"Blood Transfusion Through the Bone Marrow," Ye.
I. Gromova, Clinic of Gen Surg, Hosp imeni
Semanko, Archangel Med Inst, 1 p

"Sov Med" No 11

Technique was introduced by Tocanrine and O'Neil
in 1941. Recommends method as it is relatively
safe, and simple to use. Suggests that same
technique be utilized in administering hypertonic
solutions of medicinal preparations.

24/49th9

FROMOVA, Ye. I. "On cases of priapism", Vracheb. delo, 1948, No. 12,
paragraphs 1107-08.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letonia 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

PA 61/49T13

USSR/Biology
Protozoa
Cells

Nov 48

"Dynamics of Nucleic Acids in the Conjugation Process of the *Paramecium Caudatum*," Ye. N. Gromova, Lenin-Grad State Pedagogic Inst 1961 A. I. Gertsens, 3 pp

"Det At Nauk SSSR" Vol XIII, No 1

Data in this study does not furnish a basis for connecting chromatin in definitive macrocycled with chromatin chromosomes in the first stages of placenta development. Earlier disappearance of a central corpuscle in *Paramecium caudatum* makes formation of

61/49T13

USSR/Biology (Contd)

Nov 48

definite chromatin improbable. Doctors believe it possible to synthesize thymonuclear acid from ribonuclear acid in the last stages of placenta development. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbell

27 Aug 48.

61/49T13

TRUNCATE, TE. H.
25478

Vozrastnye Izmeneniya V Kolichestve Nukleinovyykh Kislot u Bursaria Truncatella. Uchen. Zapiski (Leningr. Gos. Ped. in-t im Gertsena), T. LXX, 1948, s 67-74. Bibliogr: s 74

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

GROMOVA, Ye.T., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Simplest composition of the glue mass for the caps used in fungal diseases of the scalp. Med.sestra 21 no.9:43-44 S '62.

(HAIR--DISEASES) (MYCOSIS)

(MIRA 15:9)

AUTHORS: Gul'guzov, V. N., Akh'min, P. A. 8/037/60/036/03/036/064
Ivanov, Ye. M., Gerasimov, Ye. S. 2010/8117

TITLE: On the Application of a Rapid Method of Determining the Liability of Metals to Corrosive Cracking

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 340-341 (USSR)

TEXT: A method used to estimate the resistance to corrosion of steels was suggested by the TSEITMASH. The deterioration of the plastic properties of the metal in liquid corrosive substances is compared with the deterioration established when tests are performed in air with the state of the sample surface after the test also being considered. As this method gives no specific data concerning the type of corrosive substance, corresponding tests were performed in this case with an austenitic steel of the type 1Kh18N9Ti in substances with a weak corrosive action. Experimental conditions and results obtained are given (Table). The samples were submitted to several preliminary thermal treatments before testing. It was found that the afore-mentioned test method cannot be used in substances with a weak corrosive action in which the extension of cracks formed by corrosion is very small (as compared to the elongation rate of the sample). There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
in. P. D. Zhuravinskogo (All-Union Scientific Research Institute
of Heat Engineering named P. D. Zhuravinskii)

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25666

S/096/61/000/009/003/008
E193/E183

AUTHORS:

Gulyayev, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences.
Akol'zin, P.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Gromova, Ye.S., Engineer, and Ivanov, Ye.N., Engineer.

TITLE:

Stress-corrosion cracking of Steel 1X18N9T
(1Kh18N9T) in sodium hydroxide and sodium chloride
solutions

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No. 9, pp. 50-55

TEXT:

Stress-corrosion cracking of austenitic stainless steel tubes that has occurred at several power stations (both in the Soviet Union and abroad), where they are used in the steam generating plant operating under particularly severe conditions, prompted the present authors to undertake the investigation described in the present paper. The experiments were carried out on tubular specimens, tested on equipment designed to simulate conditions obtaining in industrial practice. The composition of this steel varied within the following limits: 0.09-0.11% C; 0.85-1.24% Mn; 0.46-0.56% Si; 0.02% S; 0.015% P; 18.3-20.3% Cr; 9.7-10.2% Ni; and 0.5-0.6% Ti. In the actual tests the specimens,
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Stress-corrosion cracking of

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filled with the appropriate solution (hot or cold) under pressure of up to 120 atm were stressed in tension, and either time-to-rupture was determined, or the extent (if any) of cracking was periodically measured. The concentration of NaOH in the test solutions varied between 40 and 40 000 mg/l., the Cl⁻ concentration in the NaCl solution varying between 0.3 and 150 000 mg/l. (In some tests hydrazine was added to the NaCl solution). Solutions, both deaerated and saturated with oxygen, nitrogen or argon, were tested. The effect of stress concentration was also studied by using specimens with a sudden change in the cross-section area. Finally, the effect of exposure to the corroding medium alternating with dry periods was studied. The results can be summarised as follows. 1) Under certain conditions, NaOH solutions can cause stress-corrosion cracking of steel 1Kh18N9T, even when the latter is in the fully austenitic state. 2) A 4% NaOH solution (pH = 14) can cause cracking of this steel or cause the development of leaks in faulty portions of a component in a time as short as several hours. 3) No stress-corrosion cracking was observed in specimens stressed for 900 hours at

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Stress-corrosion cracking of

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30 kg/mm² in contact with NaOH solutions of pH = 11, 12 or 13, at 310 °C and under a pressure of 120 atm. This means that failures due to stress-corrosion of steel 1Kh18N9T components in heat exchangers are most likely to occur in the regions of high NaOH concentration. 4) The rate of stress-corrosion is decreased when large quantities of oxygen or nitrogen are present in the NaOH solution. The time-to-rupture of the steel studied, subject to the action of a 4% NaOH solution with a nitrogen content of 1100-2000 mg/l is 3-20 times longer than that in a solution with a nitrogen content of 15.8 mg/l only. The effect of argon is similar, but not so pronounced. This is illustrated in Fig.4, showing the strain/time (mm/h) curves for specimens tested under a stress of 35 kg/mm² in a 4% NaOH solution, non-deaerated (curve 1), saturated with argon (curve 2), and saturated with air (curve 3). 5) Chlorine ions cause stress-corrosion cracking of steel 1Kh18N9T only in the presence of oxygen, the rate of corrosion at a given oxygen content increasing with increasing Cl⁻ concentration. When both oxygen and depolarising action of the H⁺ ions are absent, no stress-corrosion of steel 1Kh18N9T takes place in aqueous

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Stress-corrosion cracking of

solutions of NaCl, with the Cl⁻ content of up to 150 000 mg/l.
6) In the presence of traces of oxygen, stress-corrosion of the steel studied can occur at both low (100 mg/l) and high (150 000 mg/l) Cl⁻ concentrations, but only if other contributing factors (such as non-uniform stress distribution, local damage of the protective oxide skin, etc.) operate. 7) At higher oxygen contents, stress-corrosion cracking of steel 1Kh18N9T can occur in water (at 310 °C and under a pressure of 120 atm) with a Cl⁻ content as low as 20 mg/l. Thus, specimens simultaneously subjected to stress (35-40 kg/mm²) and to the action of a solution (at 120 atm and 310 °C) containing 20 - 100 000 mg/l Cl⁻ and 450 mg/l O₂, can fracture in several hours. 8) Addition of up to 15 mg/l hydrazine has no harmful effect, no cracking having been observed in specimens tested for 3590 hours at 310 °C and under 120 atm in a solution containing 100 mg/l Cl⁻ and 15 mg/l N₂H₄. 9) Other factors (the Cl and O concentration) being equal, the rate of stress-corrosion cracking of steel 1Kh18N9T is increased approximately twentyfold under conditions of exposure to the corroding medium alternating with drying.

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Stress-corrosion cracking of

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E193/E183

It was concluded that, if there is a possibility of steel 1Kh18N9T coming into contact with a corroding medium of the type studied, the bends in coiled tubes should be subjected to an austenitising treatment, and that no surface defects with residual tensile stresses, not removed by appropriate heat treatment, can be tolerated under these circumstances. The results of the present investigation indicate also that metal-liquid-gas and not metal-liquid systems should be investigated in studies of stress-corrosion phenomena.

There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The English language reference reads as follows:
Ref.3: W.J. Singley, C.H. Welinsky, S.F. Whirl, H.A. Klein.

"Stress corrosion of stainless steel and boiler water treatment at Shippingport Atomic Power Station". Proc. Amer. Power Conf. 21, 1959. Chicago III, Illinois Inst. Technol. 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut
(All-Union Institute of Heat Engineering)

Card 5/6

18 8310

S/O32/61/027/006/014/018
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, V. N., Gromova, Ye. S., and Ivanov, Ye. N.
TITLE: Decomposable specimen for tests for long-term corrosion resistance
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v 27, no 6, 1961, 759

TEXT: Tubular specimens are mostly used in long-term corrosion tests at high pressures and temperatures. Irrespective of their advantages compared with cylindrical specimens, tubular specimens with a tube part welded to the holder have many disadvantages. In this connection, the authors developed a decomposable specimen (Fig. 1) ground from a rod and consisting of the test part 1, the upper lock 2, and the lower lock 3. The locks should be made of the same material as the test part. When studying the bursting of stainless chrome-nickel and austenitic chrome-manganese-nickel steels, the locks may be made of 1Kh18N9T steel or a steel of similar composition. The test results with different austenitic steels of about the same chromium content are hardly affected by differing corrosion resistance with the construction chosen. The

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Decomposable specimen for tests

AS 001 S/012/01/C27/006/014/018
B124/B203

outer surface of the working part (12 mm in diameter) of the specimen is ground, and a thin layer is ground off the inner surface (8 mm in diameter). Insert 4 closes the gap between test part and lock. In the upper nut, there is a boring for pouring in the working liquid and for connecting the specimen with a device for increasing the pressure to the given value. The specimen is fixed in an IIT-2 (IP-2) machine by means of cups 5, 6 and connecting holders 7. The spherical rings 8 are introduced for an improved centering of the specimen. Between specimen and spherical ring, the half-rings 9 are placed which transmit the load from the cup to the specimen. The use of the specimen in tests at 310°C and 120 atm in an aqueous NaCl solution yielded favorable results. No discharge from the dismountable connections was observed in long-term tests up to 2,000 hr. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Heat Engineering imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiiy)

Card 2/3

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26354
S/032/61/027/008/007/020
B107/B206

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, V. N., Akol'zin, P. A., Gromova, Ye. S., and Ivanov, Ye. N.

TITLE: Rapid method for testing austenitic steel with regard to its cracking tendency in aqueous sodium-chloride solutions

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 8, 1961, 981-984

TEXT: For the rapid determination of the corrosion cracking tendency of various types of steel in aqueous chloride solutions, a boiling 42 % solution of $MgCl_2$ is sometimes used. As to its composition this solution does, however, not correspond to the media in which many devices operate; these are affected by aqueous sodium-chloride solutions. V. M. Nikiforova proposed a rapid method (Ref. 1: V. N. Nikiforova Sh. TsNITMASH, kn. 77 (1955)) by which the corrosion-cracking tendency of steel can be estimated from the variation of plasticity during elongation of the specimen in a solution. However, this method is not generally applicable, and fails if the formation of corrosion cracks is much slower than the elongation

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Rapid method for...

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B107/B206

of the specimen (Ref. 2: V. N. Gulyayev, P. A. Akol'zin, Ye. S. Gromova and Ye. N. Ivanov, Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 26, no. 3 (1960)). A new method was elaborated by the authors. They proceeded from the fact that at a higher temperature and a higher oxygen content in the solution, the formation of corrosion cracks proceeds more quickly. In addition, the rate of formation also depends on the chlorine-ion concentration. Stand BTM-1 (VTI-1) (Ref. 3: P. A. Akol'zin, V. N. Gulyayev, Stand VTI-1 dlya ispytaniya metallov na dlitel'nuyu korrozionnuyu prochnost' pri vysokikh davleniyakh i temperaturakh rabochey sredy, tema 20 NM-59-475/17 (1959)) is used for testing tubular specimens in a solution which is continuously saturated with oxygen. In order to accelerate the formation of corrosion cracks, the following test conditions were chosen: constant load on the specimen, temperature 310°C , pressure of the medium 120 kg/cm^2 , concentration of chloring ions 100,000, of oxygen 450, nitrogen 1050 mg per liter of solution. Specimens of $1 \times 18 \times 9 \text{ T}$ (1Kh18N9T) steel were tested. At a load of 35 kg/mm^2 , the specimen was destroyed in 24 hr 15 min, and at a load of 40 kg/mm^2 in 16 hr. When the load was reduced the time up to destruction increased accordingly (Fig. 1). The elaborated method permits a comparatively rapid estimate of the cracking tendency of various types

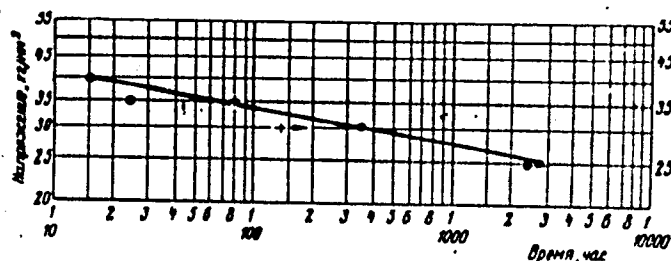
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Rapid method for...

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B107/B206

of steel in sodium-chloride solutions. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teploekhnicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Heat Engineering)



Legend to Fig. 1: (x) Time in hr; (y) load in kg/mm^2 ; (•) divided specimens (12 by 2.0 mm); (+) undivided specimens (13 by 1.5 mm).

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S/096/63/000/005/008/011
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Gromova, Ye.S., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of the influence of the analysis of
austenitic steel and of the influence of inhibiting
additives to solutions on corrosive cracking

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.5, 1963, 75-79

TEXT: Hitherto the principal method of avoiding the corrosive
cracking of austenitic steels has been to keep the stresses low.
Improved alloying has been little used because little information
is available about the subject. It is a difficult and expensive
matter to maintain the water conditions required to avoid
corrosive cracking and it would be very attractive to use
additives which inhibit corrosive cracking. The tendency of
various grades of austenitic steel to corrosive cracking in
solutions of sodium hydroxide and sodium chloride with various
additives was studied. The behavior of the steels was assessed by
determining the time to failure, in hours, at various stresses in
the range 30 to 40 kg/mm². Although the presence of nitrogen in
austenitic chrome nickel steel has sometimes been known to increase
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An investigation of the influence ... E194/E455

its resistance to corrosive cracking in sodium hydroxide solution it does not always have this effect; the influence of nitrogen seems to depend both on the amount present and on the analysis of the steel. In the case of steel grade 18-8, the introduction of 0.15% N and 2.7% W, or about 0.1% N and 1 to 2% Nb, has no appreciable influence on the tendency to corrosive cracking in a 4% solution of sodium hydroxide as compared with steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T). However, alloying of steel type 18-8 with about 3% W, after austenization, increases the time to failure in corrosive solutions by a factor of at least 5 as compared with steel 1Kh18N9T. When steel reaches a condition in which it is subject to intercrystallite corrosion as determined in the usual way, its resistance to corrosive cracking in solution containing ions of chlorine or oxygen is reduced. Steels grades ЭП184 (EP-184), ЭИ695Р (EI-695R), ЭП17 (EP17), which are new grades for power station equipment, were subject to corrosion cracking in solutions of NaCl and NaOH. In view of this tendency, when they are used in power plants particular care must be directed towards maintaining the necessary water conditions to avoid this kind of

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An investigation of the influence ... S/096/63/000/005/008/011
E194/E455

damage. At temperatures up to 310°C various inhibitors improve performance in aqueous solutions of NaOH and solutions containing chlorine ions and oxygen. In 4% NaOH at 310°C the best inhibiting effect (greater than 14) was given by the addition of sodium nitrite (10 g/litre NO_3^-). For solutions containing 105 mg/litre Cl^- , 450 mg/litre O_2 and 1050 mg/litre N_2 , at 310°C additions of about 2 g/litre octadecylamine and 100 g/litre PO_4^{3-} as trisodium phosphate retarded corrosion cracking of steel 1Kh18N9T after austenization. The inhibiting effects were respectively more than 25 and more than 40. As the possibility of inhibiting cracking in solutions of NaOH and NaCl has been demonstrated up to a temperature of 310°C, further investigations should be made to establish the optimum amount of inhibitor and to determine their effectiveness when the surfaces are alternately wet and dry. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut
(All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034657

S/0096/64/000/005/0067/0071

AUTHORS: Moiseyov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Gromova, Ye. S.
(Engineer)

TITLE: The effect of the technique used in production of tubes from steel EP 184 on the resistance of their metal against intercrystalline corrosion and on their grain sizes.

SOURCE: Toploenergotika, no. 5, 1964, 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, cold working, hot rolling, grain size / EP 184 steel, 1Kh18N9T steel, 1Kh18N12T steel, EP17 steel, EP695R steel, EI713 steel

ABSTRACT: The authors give recommendations on the technique of tube production from steel EP-184 with the aim of obtaining optimal grain sizes and of preserving the resistance against intercrystalline corrosion (ICC). They found that the upper temperature limit for heating a tube during its thermal treatment before testing depended on the coefficient of deformation before thermal treatment. For prepared tubes this was 1125C, and for tubes having higher coefficients of deformation it was 1165C. The resistance against ICC was found to depend on the cleanliness of the treatment and on the care taken to degrease the material.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034657

The results of experiments on the ICC of reconverted tubes did not bear any direct relation to the results of experiments on prepared tubes. Hot-rolled tubes from EP-184 steel gave unfavorable results under tests, whereas the tubes of the same material passed the ICC tests after cold rolling. On the basis of experimental investigations the authors made the following recommendations for getting optimal grain sizes for resistance against ICC, satisfying the requirements of GOSTU/UkrNITI 205-60: 1) it is necessary to have a high degree of surface purity; 2) the thermal working of hot-rolled steel should proceed at a temperature of 1125-1150C. The specimen should be heated in the inclined furnace over a period of 2.5 hours at intervals of 3 minutes and chilled in water; 3) after austenization of the hot-rolled tube, the latter should be bored to a depth of not less than 1.5 mm; 4) before thermal treatment the specimen should be properly degreased. These recommendations made it possible to increase the efficiency coefficient of the specimen under ICC test from 19 to 81%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy toplotekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Institute of Heat Technology)

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

GROMOVA, YE. I.

Carbonation of mixtures of sodium chloride and sulfate in aqueous ammoniacal suspensions. N. N. Drozin, E. T. Gromova, and E. S. Nizina. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 27, 2724 (1954).—To det. the feasibility of obtaining NaHCO_3 from mixts. of NaCl and Na_2SO_4 solns. and suspensions were treated with NH_3 and then satd. with CO_2 at 35° . The following properties are additive for solns. of the same Na^+ concn. and independent of the $\text{SO}_4^{--}/\text{Cl}^-$ ratio: compn. of soln. after carbonation, proportion of combined NH_3 , degree of NH_3 and Na^+ utilization, and sp. gr. Thus from known values of carbonated NH_3 solns. of NaCl or Na_2SO_4 , the corresponding values of mixts. could be calcd. The process was complete in 3–4 hrs. with 75% of Na converted. The additivity is explained by the assumption that the presence of NaCl favors the utilization of Na_2SO_4 .
I. Benconits

All-Union Inst. Sodium Industry

Gromova Ye. T.
USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-5

Soda Industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31232

Author : Belov I.A., Lyakhovick A.B., Gromova Ye. T.

Inst : All-Union Institute of the Soda Industry

Title : Carbonization of Ammonized Solutions of Common
Salt at Elevated Pressure of Carbon Dioxide

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. in-ta sodovoy prom-sti, 1955, 8, 50-55

Abstract: Increase of CO_2 pressure to 30 atmospheres, gauge
pressure, in the lower stages of carbonization
(up to 120%) increases sharply the rate of absorp-
tion; with increasing degree of carbonization,
acceleration of the process slows down. On

Card 1/2

GROMOVA, Ye. T.

Solubility isotherm of the system Na, Ca, Cl, SO₄ - H₂O. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 5 no. 11:2575-2581 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
(Systems—Chemistry)

GROMOVA, Ye.T.

Prevention of incrustations in units and pipelines of soda manufacture
distillation plants. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1502-1508 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
(Pipes, Deposits in) (Soda industry—Equipment and supplies)

GROMOVA, Ye. V.

Mineralogical composition of sediments of the Don Delta.
 Z. V. Gromova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 91, 323-5
 (1953). The sediments of the Don are carbonates, the
 flowing river coals, up to 4% of CaCO_3 . Carbonate con-
 tents increase in sediments of the sub-marine delta (to
 10.0%) and in the buried sediments (to 12%). The same
 relation is observed for the <0.001 m. fraction. The
 pH of the sediments of the Don Delta are alk., and in the
 buried sediments the pH increases. Thermograms and
 dehydration curves were constructed for sediments of the
 Don Delta to det. the compn. of the colloidal dispersed
 minerals. The dehydration curves were complex, but in
 general showed a common, approximating that of mont-
 morillonite. X-ray analysis showed the presence of mont-
 morillonite, monothormite, kaolinite, illite, hydroxethite,
 and quartz. Results of chem. analyses for five samples of
 Don Delta sediment are tabulated. Gladys S. May

62

NOLOGA, Z.A.

Natural reproduction of fir forests in the northwestern part
of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. [Trudy] STI 35:46-55 '63
(MIRA 10:4)

GRIGOROVA, Z.A.; POROV, V.V.

Natural reproduction in the old felling areas of the fir-dominant forests in the northwestern part of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. [Trudy]STI 35 163-72 '63 (1964 1:2)

AUTHOR: GROMOVA, Z.I., DUBOVSKIY, B.G., KAMAYEV, A.V., ORLOV, V.V. 84-5-1/22
TITLE: Measurements of Neutron Resonance Absorption in the Reactor of the Atomic Power Plant. (Izmereniye rezonansnogo pogloshcheniya neytro-
nov v reaktore atomnoy elektrostantsii, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: According to three different formulae, which, besides the known or estimated characteristic number, contain the ratio $\frac{R}{T}$ between the number of resonance-captured neutrons in a fuel element in ^{238}U and the number of captured thermal neutrons, as well as by measuring this ratio the probability $1 - \varphi$ of resonance capture on the occasion of the moderation of a fast neutron was computed. The ratio of the uranium-graphite lattice was carefully maintained in an experimental channel while measuring was carried out by comparing the activation of an uranium sample enclosed in a cadmium shell and of an open one, as well as by comparing $\frac{R}{T}$ of uranium and a resonance indicator with known thermal capture cross section and resonance integral.

Card 1/2

84-5-1/22

Measurements of Neutron Resonance Absorption in the Reactor of the Atomic Power Plant.

Results, which amount to an average of $\psi = 0,900 \pm 0,015$ for the reactor of the Soviet Nuclear Power Plant, agree well with one another as well as with theoretically computed results. (2 Illustrations, 3 References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 2.11.1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GROMOVA, Z.P.

School work carried out under constant natural aeration of the
classroom. Gig. i san. 23 no.11:32-37 N '58 (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry shkol'noy gigiyeny Moskovskogo pedagogicheskogo
instituta imeni V. I. Lenina.

(SCHOOL HOUSES--AIR CONDITIONING)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KARDASHENKO, V.N.; STROMSKAYA, Ye.P.; GROMOVA, Z.P.

"Hygiene of school lessons" by S.M.Grombakh. Reviewed by V.N.
Kardashenko and others. Gig, 1 san. 25 no.8:117-118 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

(GROMBAKH, S.M.)

VYAYURYUNEN, Kh. [Väyrynen, Heikki]; GROMOVA, Z.T. [translator];
NOKELAYNEN, S.I. [translator]; KHARITONOV, L.Ya., red.;
YAKOVENKO, M.Ye., red.; BELYVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Crystalline foundation of Finland] Kristallicheskii fundament
Finlandii. Pod red. i s predisl. L.IA.Kharitonova. Moskva,
Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 295 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Finland--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

I 22573-66

ACC NR: A16012969

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/002/0135/0136

AUTHOR: Marder, V. L.; Marder, B. B.; Gromova, Z. V.

ORG: Republic Sanitary-Epidemiological Station, Riga (Respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya)

TITLE: Ornithosis in Latvia

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 135-136

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, human ailment, respiratory system disease

ABSTRACT: Ornithosis is being reported with increasing frequency in the Soviet Union. The authors found no reference to the disease in Latvia. In this article they describe an outbreak in the town of Balve in which 15 workers in a poultry processing factory, 20-50 years of age, mostly women, fell ill in May-June 1963. Eleven were hospitalized and 4 were treated on an outpatient basis. The disease started gradually and followed a mild or moderately severe course. The patients complained of malaise, general weakness, ready fatigability, headache, pain in the muscles and chest, and dry cough. The fever lasted 4 to 5 days. Seven persons were diagnosed from x-rays as having pneumonia. In the initial stage of the disease, almost all the patients, including those treated on an outpatient basis, were thought to have influenza. Serum and allergy tests with specific ornithosis allergen resulted in the definitive diagnosis of ornithosis. Some of the healthy persons who had had direct contact with the diseased poultry reacted positively

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.988.73-036.21(474.3)

L 22573-66

ACC NR: AP6012969

to the complement-fixation and allergy tests, indicating that they had the disease in a mild form but did not seek medical help. Hence it would seem that there may be many more cases of the disease than are actually reported. The authors recommend skin tests with the specific ornithosis allergen for early diagnosis of the disease. The outbreak described, was blamed by the authors on the breakdown technology and hygienic procedures occasioned by a doubling of the production norms. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 21Dec63

Card 2/2 *BK*

KOZLOV, N.M.; GROMOVAYA, O.F.

Production of chemically precipitated chalk in plants of the
Kiev Sugar-Beet Trust. Sakh.prom. 34 no.1:30-31 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Bobrovitskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.
(Kiev Province--Chalk)

GROMOVAYA, O.F.

Experience in bulk storage of unrefined cane sugar in
unheated storehouses. Sakh. prom. 36 no.7:26-28 J1 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Bobrovitskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.

DIL'DIN, M.S.; VASINA, I.N.; VORONIN, A.D.; GROMOVAYA, V.B.; PANKOVETS, P.L.; GRECHUSHNIKOV, G.A., inzh., red.

[Album of designs for devices, implements, and instruments for assembling large-block buildings] Al'bom chertezhei pri-sposoblenii, inventaria i instrumentov dlia montazha krupno-blochnykh zdanii. Vypusk KB-2. Moskva, Biuro tekhn.infor-matsii, 1958. 155 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroi-tel'stvu. 2. Sotrudniki Orgstroya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Dil'din, Vasina, Voronin, Gromovaya, Pankovets).
(Building--Tools and implements)

GRONOVAYA, Ye. F.

"Combined Spraying in the Orchard," Sad i Ogorod, no. 3, 1951, pp. 34-35. SO 3413

SO: SIRA SI 90-53; 15 Dec 1951

GROMOVAYA, Ye.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Sevin as a substitute for DDT. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6
no.7:37 J1 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Slavyanskaya baza Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy,
Krasnodarskiy kray.
(Sevin) (Codling moth--Extermination)

GROMOVA YE.F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pesticides.

I-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2341

Author : Bogdarina, A.A., Gromovaya, Ye.F., Arkhangel'skaya, A.S.

Inst : All-Union Institute of Plant Protection.

Title : Residual Amounts of DDT on Fruit Crop Depending on the
Form of Application of the Insecticide.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. in-ta zashchity rast., 1956, No 7, 160-164

Abstract : By the method of ultraviolet absorption spectroscopy a
determination was made of the amount of DDT that remains
on apples after they have been sprayed, 4 times, with
emulsion (E) and suspension (S), each containing a 0.2%
concentration of DDT (prepared with a 30% preparation).
After 53 days following the last application a larger
amount of DDT was found on the surface, in the skin

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pesticides.

I-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2341

and within the pulp of fruit treated with E spray
(4.85 mg/kg), than of those treated with S (0.9 mg/kg);
almost the entire amount of E was contained in the skin
and the thin, adjoining layer of pulp. It is recommen-
ded to carry out the last two treatments not with an E
but with S, and not later than 1.5 months prior to har-
vesting of the crop.

Card 2/2

GROMOVAYA, Ye.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, I.M.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Controlling apple-tree borer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
9 no. 4:30-31 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Slavyanskaya baza Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

GROMOVAYA, Ye.F.

Requirements of insecticides for protecting orchards from
codling moths. Trudy VIZI no.20:5-9 pt.4 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

L 05849-67 EWT(1) RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6031054 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/009/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Gromovaya, Ye. F. ; Lesnikovskaya, A. Ya.

ORG: Krasnodar Toxicological Laboratory at the Slavyansk Station, VIZR (Krasnodarskaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya pri Slavyanskoy baze Vsesoyuznogo issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Results of tests of effectiveness of organophosphorus compounds against San Jose scale

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 9, 1966, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: chemical compound, San Jose scale, antibiotic, organophosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: In 1964, trichlormetaphos-3, trolen, methylnitrophos and methylacetophos were tested for their effectiveness against San Jose scale. All, except trolen, were found to be highly toxic to all summer stages of San Jose scale. All, except methylacetophos are highly toxic for the winter stage of the disease. A 0.6%

Card 1/2

UDC: 661.718.1:632.752.3

L 05849-67

ACC NR: AP6031054

concentration of all compounds is not toxic for the green parts of apple trees and do not exert a noticeable adverse effect on the trees. [w/1.50] [GC]

SUB CODE: 02, 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan66/ ORIG REF: 006/

Card

2/2

GROMOVICH, V. A.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Geological F
Activity.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 23962

Author : Kuznetsova, V. A.; Ashirov, K. B.; Gromovich,
V. A.; Ovchinnikova, I. V.; Kuznetsov, S. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiment of Suppressing the Development of
Sulfate Restoring Bacteria in a Petroleum
Layer of Kalinovskiy Bad

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 3, 330-337

Abstract : A relation has been established between the
presence of a great amount of H_2S in a
petroleum layer and the amount of sulfate-
restoring bacteria. The activity of sulfate-
restoring bacteria under the conditions of
salty layer waters was proven, as well as their

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USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Geological F
Activity.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 23962

utilization of petroleum as a source of organic substance. The addition of formalin (about 400 mg/l) to the water before tossing it into the well (Kalinovskiy Deposit, Kuybyshevskoy Oblast') led to the suppression of bacterial development in neighboring wells connected with the experimental well by a common flow of layer waters. By this, a real possibility for terminating bacterial formation of H_2S was determined.

Card 2/2

ILLARIONOVA, S.Ya.; GROMOVICH, V.A.

Rising of the water-oil contact as exemplified by a pool in the
layer 1 of the lower Carboniferous in the Mukhanovo oil field.
Geol.nefti i gaza 4 no.7:8-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Giprovostokneft'.
(Mukhanovo region--Oil reservoir engineering)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GROMOVICH, V.A.

Geological characteristics of the Zol'nyy-Strel'nyy-Zhiguli
oil field region and factors influencing the infiltration of
oil into the Volga River. Trudy Giprovostranstva no.3:107-125
'61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Volga River—Petroleum waste)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; GROMOVICH, V.A.; SURGUCHEV, M.L.

Development of the Gorodetskoye field by directional
drilling. Trudy Giprovoostaknefti no.3:205-213 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GROMOVICH, V.A.; YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and oil potential of the Kuleshovskoye field. Trudy
Giprovostoknefti no.5:134-151 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybyshev Province—Petroleum geology)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; GROMOVICH, V.A.; SURGUCHEV, M.L.; YUGIN, L.G.

Geology and flow diagrams of the development of the Deryuzhevka field. Trudy Giprovostoknefti no.5:167-176 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Kuybyshev Province--Oil reservoir engineering)

ASHIROV, K.B.; GUBANOV, A.I.; KHANTIN, I.I.; SURGUCHEV, M.I.; YOVILEV,
V.S.; GROMOVICH, V.A.

Conditions governing the development of the Kuleshovka oil
field. Geol. nef'ti i gaza 7 no.10:26-34 O '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i issledovatel'-
skim rabotam nef'tedobyvayushchey promyshlennosti vostochnykh
rayonov strany i Kuybyshevneft'.

KRISHTUL, F.B.; MALCHENKO, A.L.; GROMOVICH, V.F.; RODIONOVA, Ye.A.;
GOLODOVSKAYA, A.I.; BANDURINA, Ye.Ya.

Production of yeast feeds from the vinasse of distilleries
processing sugar beet molasses. Trudy TSNIISP no.12:51-63
'62. (MIRA 17:3)

KRISHTUL, F. B.; MALCHENKO, A. L.; GROMOVICH, V. F.; SISETSKAYA, Ye. A.;
GOLODOVSKAYA, A. I.

Production of feed yeasts with the distilling wash concentrate
from alcohol plants processing sugar beet molasses. Spirt.
prom. 28 no.8:22-24 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Yeast as feed)

GROMOVOY, E., aspirant

Selecting a criteria of the optimum in linear programming methods for the disposition of merchant ships (coastwise transportation). Mor. flot 22 no.8:7-9 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.
(Merchant ships) (Linear programming)

SUKHOTSKIY, V., dotsent; GROMOVOY, E., aspirant

Selection of ships by linear programming for transport
to destinations abroad. Mor. flot 22 no.9:15-17 S '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.
(Merchant ships) (Linear programming)

GROMOVOY, E., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta;
SHVARTSMAN, A., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, dotsent

Planning the storage of cargo with a view to maximum profits. Mor.
flot 25 no.7:13-15 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.

GROMOV, E.P., aspirant

Selecting a quantitative method for solving the problem of fleet
distribution. Ekon. i ekspl. mor. transp. no.1:10-17 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.

GROMOVOY, Pavel Semenovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SEMENCHUK, S.I.,
red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.; CHEREMISOV, M.P., tekhn.
red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Stall and field shelter management of dairy cattle] Stoilovo-
lagernoe soderzhanie molochnogo skota. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 86 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Dairy cattle--Feeding and feeds)

GROMOVOY, Pavel Semenovich; KALMANKIN, Fedor Petrovich; KOZEYEV, Vasilii
Ivanovich; SEMENCHUK, S.I., red.; YASHEN'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[What one should know about obtaining high corn yields] Chto
nuchno znat' dlia vyrashchivaniia vysokikh urozhaev kukuruzy. Izd.2.,
ispr. i dop. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 102 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Corn (Maize))

GROMOVOY, V.I.

Parts made of compressed wood. Stek. 1 kor. 22 no.3:36-38 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L 24570-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) VW/GG

ACC NR: AP6009669

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/003/003/0826/0331

AUTHORS: Deygen, M. F.; Ruban, M. A.; ~~Gromovoy, Yu. S.~~

55
53
13

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Electron-nuclear double resonance of F centers in KCl at room temperature (first and second coordination spheres)

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 826-831

TOPIC TAGS: color center, nuclear resonance, electron paramagnetic resonance, angular distribution, potassium chloride, hyperfine structure

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was a detailed study of the angular dependence of the frequencies of the electron-nuclear double resonance (ENDOR) of F centers of KCl at room temperature, the determination of more accurate values of the hyperfine constants, and the determination of the constants that describe the quadrupole interaction of a localized electron with nuclei of the second

Card 1/3

L 24570-66
ACO NR: AP6009669

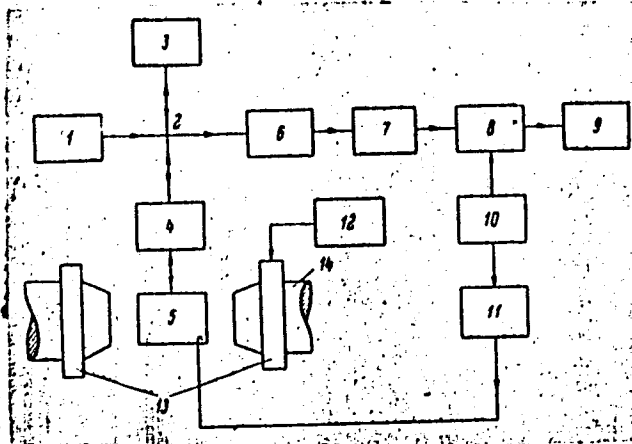


Fig. 1. Simplified block diagram of ENDOR setup. 1 -- Microwave generator, 2 -- twin-T bridge, 3 -- compensating arm, 4 -- adjustable coupling, 5 -- resonator with sample, 6 -- superheterodyne receiver, 7 -- selective low frequency amplifier, 8 -- phase sensitive detector, 9 -- automatic recorder, 10 -- low frequency modulator, 11 -- generator for supplementary rf signal, 12 -- current stabilizer, 13 -- electromagnet coils, 14 -- electromagnet.

Card

2/3

L 24570-66

ACC NR: AP6009669

2

coordination sphere. The ENDOR spectrometer used registered stationary signals (Fig. 1) and its main component was a superheterodyne EPR spectrometer operating in the 3-cm band. The measurements were made at room temperature in a magnetic field uniform to within 10^{-5} G/cm, with a current stabilized to 10^{-6} . The sensitivity of the EPR spectrometer to a signal from standard DPPH was of the order of 10^{12} at a microwave power of 1 -- 2 mW and a time constant of 4 seconds. The measurements were made with additively colored KCl crystals with F-center concentration 10^{17} -- 10^{18} cm⁻³. The experiments yielded the resolution of the quadrupole triplets in the first and second coordination sphere in different external static magnetic fields. The contact and the dipole-dipole constants of the hyperfine interaction and the constants of the quadrupole interaction are determined and tabulated. The results agree with those obtained by others with fair accuracy. The authors thank A. A. Shatalov and V. V. Udod for supplying the samples. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card

3/3 BK

1. GROMOZOV, D. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Introduction of grassland crop rotation at enlarged collective farms in Orlovsk Province. Orel, Orlovskaya pravda. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified

GROMOZDOV, G.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Cat-scratch disease. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:51-53 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(LYMPHATICS--DISEASES)

31. 11. 1957, G. G.

GRUMOV, G. G.

Disinfecting properties of ethylene oxide: review of foreign
literature. Oig. 1 ser., 22 no. 9: 57-60 Ag '57. (MIA 10:2)
(ETHYLENE OXIDE
disinfecting properties, review)

GROMOZDOV, G.G.

West Nile fever. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:515-519 S-0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC)

GAPOCHKO, K.G.; GROMOZDOV, G.G.

Organization of antibacteriological defense in the U.S.A. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:118-121 JI '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(BIOLOGICAL WARFARE)

GROMOZDOV, Georgiy Georgiyevich; KANZVSKAYA, M.D., red.; FAYUSHMIDT,
F.Ya., tekhn.red.

[First aid to victims in an air attack] Pervaya pomoshch'
postradavshemu v usloviakh napadeniya s vozdukh. Moskva,
Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1960. 46 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(FIRST AID TO VICTIMS IN AN AIR ATTACK) (AIR DEFENSES)

GROMOZDOV, G.G.; PODRUDKOV, A.A.; KADER, Ya.M., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[How to keep healthy] Kak sokhranit' zdorov'e. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1960. 113 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Military hygiene)

GROMOZDOV, G.G., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

The bacteriological weapon and protection from it. Voen.-med.zhur.
no.1:92-93 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(BIOLOGICAL WARFARE)

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